

is to be found a *résumé* of our present knowledge on this subject. The instruments employed, the mode of introducing, the solutions for medication, and the diseases, in which the supposed introduction has been tried, are noticed in detail. The author says, "There can be no doubt, that injections can be thrown into the bronchial tubes; but it is difficult to suppose, that they can often reach tuberculous excavations in such quantity as to exert any direct action on the diseased surface. In many cases of bronchitis, however, they may prove beneficial."

Quinidia, the new alkaloid obtained from Peruvian bark, or rather from the cheaper barks of the northern coast, is described; and the experiments to determine its therapeutical value are succinctly referred to, which prove it to be an efficient substitute for the sulphate of quinia. The other remedies, used for the same purpose and now introduced for the first time, are Cedron seeds, Cinchonidine, and Apiol.

The latter is a yellow, oily liquid, obtained from the common parsley, and is given in the dose of fifteen grains. "In the intermittents of Europe, apiol has succeeded in 86 cases out of 100. It has not been so fortunate in the fevers of hot countries: and MM. Joret and Homolle conclude, as the result of all observations, that it cannot be employed with the same advantage as the sulphate of quinia, in the intermittents of torrid regions; but may very well be substituted for it in those of Europe."

From the mineral kingdom, the metals—cerium, nickel, and tellurium, and the salts—chloride of iron, chloride of sodium, hyposulphite of soda and silver, iodide of sodium, permanganate of potassa, phosphate of lime, and the sœcharrine carbonate of iron and manganese; together with caffeine, carbazotic acid, cod-liver oil, Eau de Pagliari, galvanic cautery, hydriodic ether, pumpkin seeds, rennet, and traumaticine, are introduced either as "new remedies," or as old articles with new uses.

The foregoing, however, does not convey a correct idea of the additions in the present volume, for a careful comparison of the leading and more important articles of the previous edition, shows that much care and attention have been bestowed upon their history. So that a full and fair exhibit of the present knowledge of the profession of their therapeutical properties is given.

We might allude to aconitia, atropia, extract of hemp, cinchonia, colehium, &c. &c., but it is unnecessary to enter into further detail. On the subject of anæsthetics, much valuable information is to be found in the articles on congelation, chloroform, and ether.

There is one feature in this work which is particularly valuable, as the remedies it treats of are new either in introduction or in application. It is the precise reference for the asserted facts, to the authors and works by whom they are announced and from which they are taken. So that the student can refer to the original sources for more ample illustration.

Another equally valuable feature is the subscription of formulæ to most of the articles, for the administration of the remedies described.

Upon the whole, therefore, we are disposed to consider this edition as not only sustaining the high reputation of the work which has carried it through six previous ones, but as being entitled to the favourable consideration of the profession as a faithful summary of the leading facts known, whether it be in the modes of preparation, the manner of using, or the effects of new remedies.

R. P. T.

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ART. XXI.—*The Principles of Surgery.* By JAMES MILLER, F.R.S.E., F.R.C.S.E., Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, &c. &c. &c. Fourth American, from the third and revised English edition. Illustrated by two hundred engravings on wood. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea, 1856. 8vo. pp. 696.

THE publication of three Edinburgh and four Philadelphia editions, within not more than twelve years, decidedly indicates the high standing and sus-

tained popularity of Professor Miller's treatise. Our readers are doubtless familiar with its merits as a favourite text-book. These are so generally known and have been already so repeatedly pointed out in previous notices, that we need scarcely do more on this occasion than announce the new edition.

On account of the absence in Europe of Dr. Sargent, the present volume has been passed through the press without his editorial supervision. The aim of the publishers, as the advertisement informs us, has been "to render the work an exact transcript of the author's last and revised edition," in which such use had been made of the American annotations as the Professor himself had deemed advisable. In this desirable object we think the publishers have very happily succeeded. The result is certainly a book as handsome as their former issue, and one of more convenient dimensions, although amply furnished with useful matter, and bearing evidence of the usual progress in proportion to its date.

We have looked it over with particular attention, and have compared its pages, throughout, with those of its immediate predecessor in this country. Our examination has satisfied us that it has been carefully revised by its accomplished author, and that, notwithstanding considerable accessions to the old contents, he has so managed by condensation and alteration as to reduce rather than augment the size of the whole. Much space has been gained for instance in the article on anæsthetics, in which a few brief paragraphs have been advantageously substituted for the long appendix on chloroform which formed an unduly prominent feature of the last edition. The additions are so incorporated into the context of the different chapters as to make no change in the good order and precision of arrangement and fluency of style which have always characterized the work. Although introduced with marked discrimination, they are yet sufficiently full to justify the long-established reputation of the author as a conscientious teacher of the actual state of surgical pathology and therapeutics; while they show him to be eminently free from the tendency to beguile the student with displays of reading or ingenious speculations in regard to unsettled questions or points of minor practical importance.

On these accounts, especially, apart from the well known elegance and clearness of language, as well as comprehensive range of topics and elevated scientific tone of Professor Miller's treatise, we are glad to believe that its high position as one of the acknowledged exemplars of the *Principles of Surgery*—perhaps the best of its class—is abundantly maintained. We heartily commend it to the attention of pupils and practitioners as a valuable elementary preceptor. They may safely resort to it and, within the limits of a text-book, depend upon it as a reliable monitor and guide in their earlier studies; while they will be apt to find it, along with works of greater compass and pretension, no mean instructor in any stage of a professional career.

E. H.

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ART. XXII.—*The Dissector's Manual of Practical and Surgical Anatomy*. By ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S., author of "A System of Human Anatomy," &c. Third American, from the last revised London edition. Illustrated with one hundred and fifty-four wood engravings. Edited by WILLIAM HUNT, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea.

WE have here the third American edition of this useful and popular work. Not claiming to be a complete "System of Human Anatomy," but a manual for dissectors; it will, we think, be found fully to meet the wants of those for whom it is intended, while its convenient size and arrangement will make it of more practical value in the dissecting-room than a more elaborate work could be.

The edition before us, "besides being much enlarged and modified," has evidently been prepared with care; and it would seem to have been the aim of